

## 第二章 单相变压器

### 2-1

解：高压侧：

$$I_1 = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}u_1} = \frac{500 * 10^3}{\sqrt{3} * 35000} = 8.25 \text{ A}$$

低压侧：

$$I_2 = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}u_2} = \frac{500 * 10^3}{\sqrt{3} * 400} = 721.7 \text{ A}$$

### 2-2

(1) 一次侧两个绕组串联，二次侧两个绕组串联，变比  $k=10$ ，一次侧额定电流  $I_{1N} = 4.545\text{A}$ ，二次侧额定电流  $I_{2N} = 45.45\text{A}$ 。

(2) 一次侧两绕组串联，二次侧两绕组并联，变比  $k=20$ ， $I_{1N} = 4.545\text{A}$ ， $I_{2N} = 90.9\text{A}$ 。

(3) 一次侧两绕组并联，二次侧两绕组串联，变比  $k=5$ ， $I_{1N} = 9.09\text{A}$ ， $I_{2N} = 45.45\text{A}$ 。

(4) 一次侧两绕组并联，二次侧两绕组并联，变比  $k=10$ ， $I_{1N} = 9.09\text{A}$ ， $I_{2N} = 90.9\text{A}$ 。

**p42:2-3** 设有一台 500kVA、50Hz、三相变压器、Dyn 连接（上列符号的意义为一次绕组接成三角形，二次绕组接成星形并有中线引出），额定电压为 10000/400V（上列数字的意义为一次额定线电压 10000V，二次额定线电压为 400V，以后不加说明，额定电压均指线电压）；

(1) 试求一次额定线电流及相电流，二次额定线电流；

(2) 如一次每相绕组的线圈有 960 匝，问二次每相绕组的线圈有几匝？每匝的感应电动势为多少？

(3) 如铁芯中磁通密度的最大值为 1.4T，求该变压器铁芯的截面积；

(4) 如在额定运行情况下绕组的电流密度为  $3\text{A}/\text{mm}^2$ ，求一、二次绕组各应有的导线截面。

解：(1) 一次绕组三角形连接，线电压等于相电压  $U_{1N1} = U_{1N\psi} = 10000 \text{ V}$

$$\text{额定线电流 } I_{1N1} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{1N}} = \frac{500 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 10000} = 28.87(\text{A})$$

$$\text{额定相电流 } I_{1N\psi} = \frac{I_{1N1}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{28.87}{\sqrt{3}} = 16.67(\text{A})$$

二次绕组 Y 连接，额定线电流等于额定相电流

$$I_{2N1} = I_{2N\psi} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{2N}} = \frac{500 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 400} = 721.71(\text{A})$$

$$(2) \quad \text{二次相电压 } U_{2N\psi} = \frac{U_{2N}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{400}{\sqrt{3}} \approx 231$$

$$K = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{U_{1N\psi}}{U_{2N\psi}} \quad \text{所以}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{N_{2N\psi} \times N_1}{N_{1N\psi}} = \frac{231 \times 960}{10000} \approx 22(\text{匝})$$

$$\text{每匝的感应电动势 } e = \frac{U_{2N\psi}}{N_2} = \frac{231}{22} = 10.5 \text{ (V)}$$

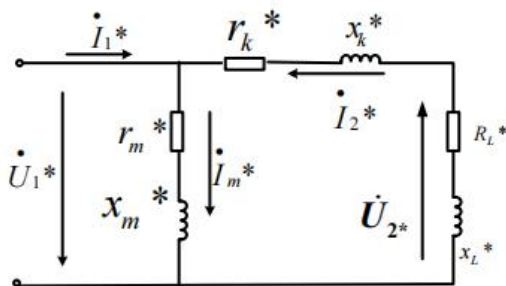
$$(3) \quad U_{1N} = 4.44fN_1\Phi_m \quad \Phi_m = B_m S$$

$$\text{所以截面积 } S = \frac{U_{1N}}{4.44fN_1B_m} = \frac{10000}{4.44 \times 50 \times 960 \times 1.4} = 3.35 \times 10^{-2} (\text{m}^2)$$

$$\text{一次绕组导线截面积 } S_1 = \frac{I_{1N\psi}}{\rho} = \frac{16.67}{3} = 5.557 \times 10^{-6} (\text{m}^2)$$

$$\text{二次绕组导线截面积 } S_2 = \frac{I_{2N\psi}}{\rho} = \frac{721.71}{3} = 2.406 \times 10^{-4} (\text{m}^2)$$

2-4



$$\text{解: (1) 短路电抗 } x_k = \sqrt{z_k^2 - r_k^2} = \sqrt{30^2 - 8^2} \approx 29(\Omega)$$

$$\text{高压侧阻抗基值 } Z_{1b} = \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} = \frac{1100^2}{2 \times 10^3} = 605(\Omega)$$

$$\text{低压侧阻抗基值 } Z_{2b} = \frac{U_{2N}^2}{S_N} = \frac{110^2}{2 \times 10^3} = 6.05(\Omega)$$

$$\text{短路电阻标么值 } r_{k*} = \frac{r_k}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{8}{605} = 0.0132$$

$$\text{短路电抗标么值 } x_{k*} = \frac{x_k}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{29}{605} = 0.0479$$

$$Z_m = r_m + jx_m = \frac{\dot{U}_{1N}}{\dot{I}_0} = \frac{1100}{0.01 - j0.09} = 1342 + j12080 \Omega$$

$$r_m^* = \frac{r_m}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{1342}{605} = 2.22$$

$$x_m^* = \frac{x_m}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{12080}{605} = 19.96 \approx 20.0$$

负载电阻标么值  $R_{L*} = \frac{R_L}{Z_{2b}} = \frac{10}{6.05} = 1.653$

负载感抗标么值  $X_{L*} = \frac{X_L}{Z_{2b}} = \frac{5}{6.05} = 0.8264$

(2) 设二次电压  $\dot{U}_{2*} = 1 \angle 0^\circ$  所以

$$\dot{I}_{2*} = \frac{\dot{U}_{2*}}{R_{L*} + jX_{L*}} = \frac{1 \angle 0^\circ}{1.653 + j0.8264} = 0.5411 \angle -26.56^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_{1*} = -\dot{I}_{2*}(Z_{k*} + Z_{L*}) = -0.5411 \angle -26.56^\circ \times (0.0132 + j0.0478) + 1 \angle 0^\circ = -1.0181 \angle 1.12^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{1*} = \dot{I}_{m*} - \dot{I}_{2*} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1*}}{Z_{m*}} - \dot{I}_{2*} = \frac{-1.0181 \angle 1.12^\circ}{2.22 + j19.96} - 0.5411 \angle -26.56^\circ = 0.571 \angle 149.2^\circ$$

所以  $U_{1*} = 1.0181$   $I_{1*} = 0.571$

或 (2) 设  $-\dot{U}_{2*} = 1 \angle 0^\circ$

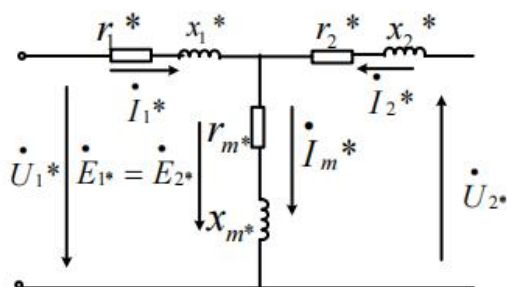
$$-\dot{I}_{2*} = \frac{-\dot{U}_{2*}}{R_{L*} + jX_{L*}} = \frac{1}{1.653 + j0.826} = 0.541 \angle -26.55^\circ A$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{1*} &= -\dot{I}_{2*}(r_k^* + jx_k^* + R_L^* + jx_L^*) \\ &= 0.541 \angle -26.55^\circ (0.0132 + j0.0478 + 1.653 + j0.826) \\ &= 1.018 \angle 1.12^\circ V \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{I}_{0*} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1*}}{r_m^* + jx_m^*} = \frac{1.018 \angle 1.12^\circ}{2.22 + j20} = 0.051 \angle -82.55^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{1*} = -\dot{I}_{2*} + \dot{I}_{0*} = 0.541 \angle -26.55^\circ + 0.051 \angle -82.55^\circ = 0.571 \angle -30.77^\circ$$

## 2-5



解: (1)  $Z_{1b} = Z_{1N} = \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_{1N}} = \frac{2200^2}{10000} = 484\Omega$

$$Z_{2b} = Z_{1N} = \frac{U_{2N}^2}{S_{2N}} = \frac{220^2}{10000} = 4.84\Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_0^* = 0.05, \dot{U}_1^* = 1$$

$$r_m = \frac{P_{Fe}}{I_0^2} = \frac{P_{Fe}}{(0.05I_{1N})^2} = \frac{P_{Fe}}{(0.05 \frac{S_N}{U_{1N}})^2} = 1355.2\Omega$$

$$Z_m^* = \frac{\dot{U}_1^*}{\dot{I}_0^*} = \frac{1}{0.05} = 20$$

$$r_m^* = \frac{r_m}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{1355.2}{484} = 2.8$$

$$x_m^* = \sqrt{Z_m^{*2} - r_m^{*2}} = \sqrt{20^2 - 2.8^2} = 19.8$$

$$r_1^* = \frac{r_1}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{3.6}{484} = 0.00744$$

$$r_2^* = \frac{r_2}{Z_{2b}} = \frac{0.036}{4.84} = 0.00744$$

$$x_k^* = \frac{x_k}{Z_{1b}} = \frac{26}{484} = 0.05372$$

$$x_1^* = x_2^* = 0.5x_k^* = 0.5 \times 0.05372 = 0.0269$$

(2) 设二次电  $\dot{U}_{2*} = 1\angle 0^\circ$ , 则  $\dot{I}_{2*} = 1\angle -36.87^\circ$

## 2-6

(1) 变比

$$k = \frac{10}{1/\sqrt{3}} = 17.32$$

(2) 通过变比求二次侧相电压，根据欧姆定律分别求二次侧各相电流，通过 KCL 求中性线电流，通过变比求一次侧相电流（注意电流方向）。

1) 二次侧各相电流

$$\dot{I}_{a'a} = 15.56\angle 135^\circ \text{A}; \dot{I}_{b'b} = 22\angle 23.12^\circ \text{A}; \dot{I}_{c'c} = 44\angle -113.1^\circ \text{A};$$

2) 二次侧中性线电流  $\dot{I}_{\infty'} = 22.33\angle -111.25^\circ \text{A}$

3) 一次侧相电流  $\dot{I}_{AB} = 0.898\angle -45^\circ \text{A}$

$$\dot{I}_{CA} = 2.54\angle 66.9^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{BC} = 1.27\angle -156.9^\circ \text{A}$$

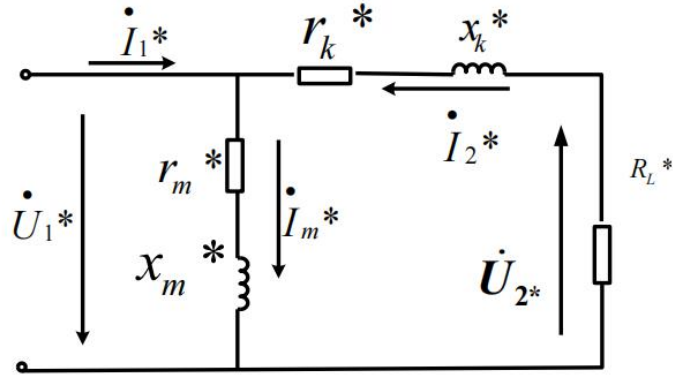
4) 一次侧三相电流不对称，根据 KCL 计算一次侧线电流：

$$\dot{I}_A = \dot{I}_{AB} - \dot{I}_{CA} = 2.99\angle -96.94^\circ \text{A};$$

$$\dot{I}_B = \dot{I}_{BC} - \dot{I}_{AB} = 1.808\angle 175.65^\circ \text{A};$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \dot{I}_{CA} - \dot{I}_{BC} = 3.566\angle 52.65^\circ \text{A}.$$

(3)  $P_1 = P_2 = 12100\text{W}, Q_1 = Q_2 = 13100\text{var}$



- (1) 高压侧(Y 连接) 额定线电压 6300V, 额定线电流 29.3A  
 低压侧(d 连接) 额定线电压 400V, 额定线电流 461.9A  
 空载试验时,

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{1.45 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 400 \times 27.7} \right) = 85.7^\circ$$

$$U_{2*} = \frac{400}{400} = 1, I_{2*} = \frac{27.7}{461.9} = 0.06$$

$$Z_{m*} = \frac{U_{2*}}{I_{2*}} \angle \theta = 16.6 \angle 85.7 = 1.25 + 16.65i$$

短路试验时,

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left( \frac{5.7 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 284 \times 29.3} \right) = 66.7^\circ$$

$$U_{1*} = \frac{284}{6300} = 0.045, I_{1*} = 1$$

$$Z_{k*} = \frac{U_{1*}}{I_{1*}} \angle \theta = 0.045 \angle 66.7 = 0.0178 + 0.0413i$$

(2)  $r_* = \sqrt{1 - 0.0413^2} - 0.0178 = 0.98$

将二次侧 d 型连接变成 Y 型连接, 此时二次侧额定相电压, 相电流分别为

$$U_{2N\Phi} = \frac{400}{\sqrt{3}} = 230.94 \text{ V}, I_{2N\Phi} = \frac{320000}{400 \times \sqrt{3}} = 461.88 \text{ A}$$

$$Z_b = \frac{U_{2N\Phi}}{I_{2N\Phi}} = 0.5$$

$$r = r_* \times Z_b = 0.49 \Omega$$

1) 在一次侧进行计算有

$$I_{1N} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3}U_{1N}} = \frac{125 \times 10^6}{\sqrt{3} \times 110 \times 10^3} = 656(A)$$

$$Z_{1N} = \frac{U_{1N}^2}{S_N} = \frac{6300^2}{125 \times 10^6} = 96.8(\Omega)$$

$$I_0 = 0.02 I_{1N} = 0.02 \times 656 = 13.1 (A)$$

$$r_m = \frac{p_0}{3I_0^2} = \frac{133 \times 10^3}{3 \times 13.1^2} = 257.6(\Omega)$$

$$Z_m = \frac{U_{1N}}{\sqrt{3}I_0} = \frac{110 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 13.1} = 4841(\Omega)$$

$$x_m = \sqrt{Z_m^2 - r_m^2} = \sqrt{4841^2 - 257.6^2} = 4834 (\Omega)$$

$$\therefore r_{k*} = \frac{p_{kN}}{S_N} = \frac{600 \times 10^3}{125 \times 10^6} = 0.0048$$

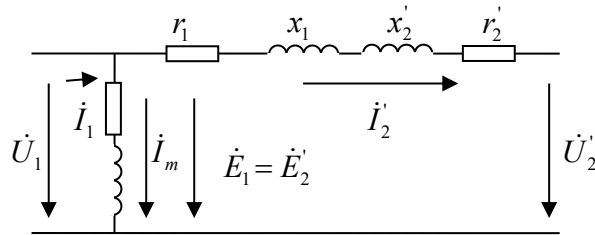
$$Z_{k*} = U_{k*} = 0.105$$

$$x_{k*} = \sqrt{Z_{k*}^2 - r_{k*}^2} = \sqrt{0.105^2 + 0.0048^2} = 0.1049 (\Omega)$$

$$\therefore r_k = r_{k*} Z_{1N} = 0.0048 \times 96.8 = 0.465(\Omega)$$

$$x_k = x_{k*} Z_{1N} = 0.1049 \times 96.8 = 10.15(\Omega)$$

$$Z_k = Z_{k*} Z_{1N} = 0.105 \times 96.8 = 10.2(\Omega)$$



近似等效电路

(2) 根据上述近似等效电路，以  $U_2'$  为参考相量，则有：

$$k = \frac{U_{1\phi}}{U_{2\phi}} = \frac{110}{\sqrt{3} \times 11} = 5.77$$

$$\dot{U}_2' = k U_{2N} \angle 0^\circ = 5.77 \times 11 \times 10^3 \angle 0^\circ = 63.5 \times 10^3 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}'_2 = \frac{\dot{I}_{2N}}{\sqrt{3}k} = \frac{S_N}{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}U_{2N}k} \angle -36.9^\circ = \frac{125 \times 10^6}{3 \times 11 \times 10^3 \times 5.77} \angle -36.9^\circ = 656 \angle -36.9^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U}_1 &= \dot{U}'_2 + \dot{I}'_2 Z_k = 63.5 \times 10^3 \angle 0^\circ + 656 \angle -36.9^\circ \times (0.465 + j10.15) \\ &= 67937 \angle 4.3^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{I}_m = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{Z_m} = \frac{67937 \angle 4.3^\circ}{257.6 + j4834} = 14.0 \angle -82.6^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_m + \dot{I}'_2 = 14.0 \angle -82.6^\circ + 656 \angle -36.9^\circ = 662.9 \angle -37.7^\circ$$

(3) 在一次侧加额定电压、二次侧额定负载时，有：

$$\dot{U}_{1N} = \dot{U}'_2 + \dot{I}'_2 Z_k = U'_2 \angle 0^\circ + 656 \angle -36.9^\circ \times (0.465 + j10.15) = (U'_2 + 4242)^2 + 5142^2$$

$$\text{根据模相等可得：} \left( \frac{110 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 = (U'_2 + 4242)^2 + 5142^2$$

$$\text{解得：} U'_2 = 59.0 \times 10^3 (V)$$

$$U_2 = \frac{U'_2}{k} = \frac{59.0 \times 10^3}{5.77} = 10225$$

$$\text{根据定义：} \Delta U = \frac{U_{2N} - U_2}{U_{2N}} = \frac{11 \times 10^3 - 10225}{11 \times 10^3} \times 100\% = 7.0\%$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{根据实用公式：} \Delta U &= (r_{k*} \cos \theta_2 + x_{k*} \sin \theta_2) \times 100\% \\ &= (0.0048 \times 0.8 + 0.1049 \times 0.6) \times 100\% = 6.68\%\end{aligned}$$

根据(2)的结果有：

$$\eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} \times 100\% = \frac{U_2 I_2 \cos \theta_2}{U_1 I_1 \cos \theta_1} = \frac{11 \times 656 / \sqrt{3} \times 0.8}{67937 \times 662.9 \times \cos(-42)} \times 100\% = 99.6\%$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{根据实用公式：} \eta &= \frac{\beta S_N \cos \theta_2}{\beta S_N \cos \theta_2 + \beta^2 p_{kN} + p_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{1 \times 125 \times 10^6 \times 0.8}{1 \times 125 \times 10^6 \times 0.8 + 600 \times 10^3 + 133 \times 10^3} \times 100\% = 99.3\%\end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \text{ 当 } \beta = \sqrt{\frac{p_0}{p_{kN}}} = \sqrt{\frac{133}{600}} = 0.47 \text{ 时：}$$

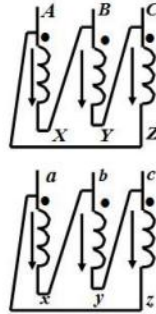
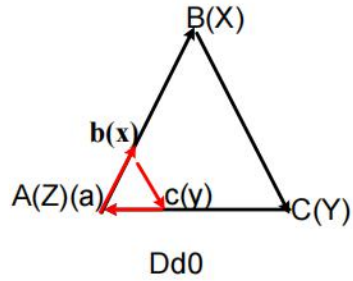
$$\begin{aligned}\eta_{\max} &= \frac{\beta S_N \cos \theta_2}{\beta S_N \cos \theta_2 + \beta^2 p_{kN} + p_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0.47 \times 125 \times 10^6 \times 0.8}{0.47 \times 125 \times 10^6 \times 0.8 + 0.47^2 \times 600 \times 10^3 + 133 \times 10^3} \times 100\% = 99.3\%\end{aligned}$$



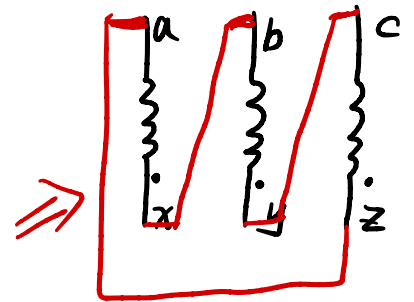
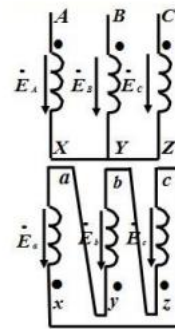
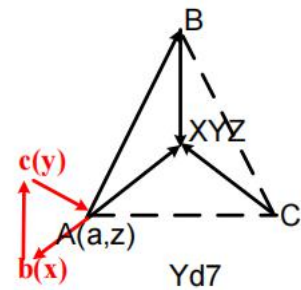
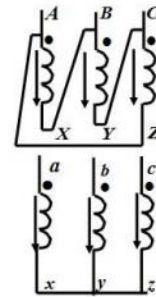
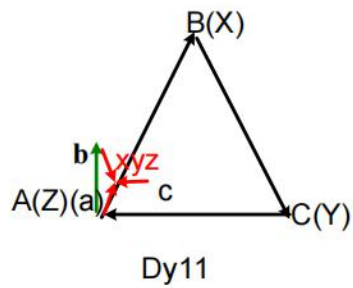


### 第3章 三相变压器及运行

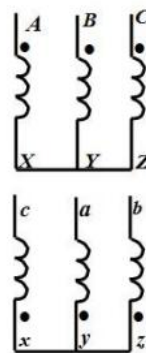
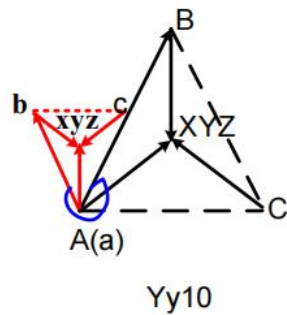
p54: 3-1



Dy11



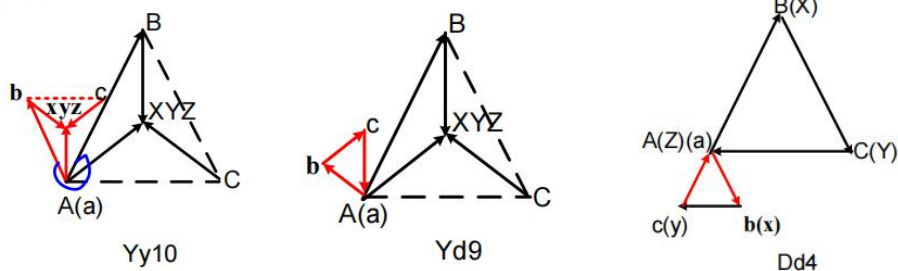
Yy10



答案给的有点问题,由向量图很明显

$\overline{ax} = \overline{ab}$   
x点应该和b点连在一起

p54: 3-2



3-3、设有两台变压器并联运行，变压器 I 的容量为 1000kVA，变压器 II 的容量为 500kVA，在不容许任何一台变压器过载的条件下，试就下列两种情况求该变压器组可能供给的最大负载。

(1) 当变压器 I 的短路电压为变压器 II 的短路电压的 90% 时，即设  $U_{kI} = 0.9U_{kII}$

(2) 当变压器 II 的短路电压为变压器 I 的短路电压的 90% 时，即设  $U_{kII} = 0.9U_{kI}$

解：(1) 由题目知变压器 I 先满载，即  $\beta_I = 1$

$$\beta_1 : \beta_2 = \frac{1}{U_{kI}} : \frac{1}{U_{kII}} = 1 : 0.9 \quad \therefore \beta_{II} = 0.9$$

$$S_{\text{总}} = \beta_1 S_{1N} + \beta_2 S_{2N} = 1 \times 1000 + 0.9 \times 500 = 1450 \text{ (kVA)}$$

(2) 由题目知变压器 II 先满载，即  $\beta_{II} = 1$

$$\beta_1 : \beta_2 = \frac{1}{U_{kI}} : \frac{1}{U_{kII}} = 0.9 : 1 \quad \therefore \beta_I = 0.9$$

$$S_{\text{总}} = \beta_1 S_{1N} + \beta_2 S_{2N} = 0.9 \times 1000 + 1 \times 500 = 1400 \text{ (kVA)}$$

3-4、设有两台变压器并联运行，其数据如表 3-1

表 3-1 两台变压器的数据

变压器	I	II
容量	500kVA	1000kVA
U <sub>1N</sub>	6300V	6300V
U <sub>2N</sub>	400V	400V
在高压侧测得的 短路试验数据	250V 32A	300V 82A
连接组	Yd11	Yd11

(1) 该两变压器的短路电压  $U_k$  各为多少？

(2) 当该变压器并联运行, 供给总负载为 1200kVA, 问每台变压器供给多少负载?

(3) 当负载增加时哪一台变压器先满载? 设任一变压器都不容许过载, 问该两台变压器并联运行所能供给的最大负载是多少?

(4) 设负载功率因数为 1, 当总负载为 1200kW, 求每台变压器二次绕组的电流?

**解:** (1) 变压器 I:  $I_{1N} = \frac{S_{NI}}{\sqrt{3}U_{1N}} = \frac{500 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 6300} = 45.8(A)$

$$Z_{kl} = \frac{U_{kl}}{\sqrt{3}I_{kl}} = \frac{250}{\sqrt{3} \times 32} = 4.5(A)$$

$$U_{kl*} = Z_{kl*} = \frac{Z_{kl}}{Z_{1NI}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}Z_{kl}I_{1NI}}{U_{1NI}} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times 4.5 \times 45.8}{6300} = 0.057$$

同理可求得变压器 II:  $U_{kl*} = Z_{kl*} = \frac{Z_{kII}}{Z_{1NII}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}Z_{kl}I_{1NII}}{U_{1NII}} = 0.053$

$\therefore$  变压器 I 短路电压  $U_{kl} = U_{kl*} \times U_{1N} / \sqrt{3} = 0.057 \times 6300 / \sqrt{3} = 207.3(V)$

变压器 II 短路电压  $U_{kII} = U_{kII*} \times U_{1N} / \sqrt{3} = 0.053 \times 6300 / \sqrt{3} = 192.8(V)$

(2) 由已知可得, 
$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 : \beta_2 = \frac{1}{U_{kl*}} : \frac{1}{U_{kII*}} = \frac{1}{0.057} : \frac{1}{0.053} \\ S_{\text{总}} = \beta_1 S_{NI} + \beta_2 S_{NII} = 500\beta_1 + 1000\beta_2 = 1200 \end{cases}$$

解得:  $0.76 \quad \beta_2 = 0.82$

$\therefore S_I = \beta_1 S_{NI} = 0.76 \times 500 = 380 \text{ (kVA)}$

$S_{II} = \beta_{II} S_{NII} = 0.82 \times 1000 = 820 \text{ (kVA)}$

(3)  $U_{kl*} > U_{kII*} \quad \therefore$  变压器 II 先满载

设  $\beta_2 = 1$ , 则由上式可得  $\beta_1 = 0.93$

$$S_{\text{max}} = \beta_1 S_{NI} + \beta_2 S_{NII} = 0.93 \times 500 + 1 \times 1000 = 1465 \text{ (kVA)}$$

(4) 由已知得:  $I_{2\text{总}} = \frac{P_{2\text{总}}}{3U_{2N} \cos \theta_2} = \frac{1200 \times 10^3}{3 \times 400 \times 1} = 1000(A) \text{ (相电流)}$

$$\begin{cases} I_{2\text{总}} = I_{2I} + I_{2II} = 1000 \\ I_{2I} : I_{2II} = S_I : S_{II} = \frac{S_{NI}}{U_{kI*}} : \frac{S_{NII}}{U_{kII*}} = \frac{500}{0.057} : \frac{1000}{0.053} = 0.465 \end{cases}$$

解得：  $I_{2I}=320(\text{A})$      $I_{2II}=680(\text{A})$

(上式求出为二次侧的相电流，也可以求其线电流)